

Legislative Hearing DEER BAITING AND FEEDING

Keith R. McCaffery (State Deer Biologist, retired)
14May03

So far, I've committed 40 years to professionally defending responsible deer management. I'm here again!

Those folks that argue to reinstate baiting and feeding of deer from an economic standpoint are thinking short-term economics. The world-class Wisconsin deer herd is an economic engine that, conservatively, generates a Billion dollars of economic activity every year. It will continue to do that so long as we take care of it. Marginal industries and selfish interests should not be allowed to jeopardize it.

Folks that argue that this is a landowner's rights issue are overlooking the fact that the baiting and feeding ban has nothing to do with their land. It has everything to do with maintaining health of free-ranging wild deer. These deer are held in Public Trust to be managed and protected by the State for the benefit of all citizens.

Any thought of a 2-gallon compromise ignores the fact that this amounts to a ton of shelled corn per site during winter. Multiple family groups of deer will habituate to such a site increasing risk of disease transmission.

CWD is a big deal and it would be a disaster if it became further established. This is not a DNR plot. The baiting and feeding prohibition in the presence of CWD is entirely consistent with what biologists have argued for years when TB was of greatest concern. TB in Michigan is presently costing their ag industry \$15 million each year. TB has already been found in Wisconsin a half dozen times in recent years. Furthermore --

1. Wisconsin scientists from DATCP, DNR, DHFS, the University, and US Fish and Wildlife Health Lab have unanimously called for a statewide prohibition of baiting and feeding, not a compromise. Scientists from across the nation and in Canada support this prescription.

2. Thoughtful hunting organizations across Wisconsin have endorsed the prohibition, including WBH, WTU, WDHA, and the Conservation Congress.

3. The Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation has asked for a statewide prohibition of baiting and feeding.

4. No credible challenge has yet been made to the science contained in the Environmental Impact Statement or Dr. Van Deelen's summary report.

5. There are no known disease-free areas in Wisconsin. But, we should extend every protection possible to suspected healthy deer.

That CWD has not yet been discovered in wild deer outside of the known infected area is no assurance that it won't be found. The conditions that allowed CWD to come into southwest Wisconsin continue to exist statewide (e.g., 1,010 deer pens).

The baiting and feeding ban targets the human behaviors that increase disease transmission risks for deer in nearly every corner of Wisconsin. In addition to the disease risk, these human practices artificially affect deer overabundance, behavior, digestive health, and herd management.

Finally, an unnecessary restriction of human activity can easily be reversed if science proves baiting and feeding to be harmless. But, the consequences are irreversible if baiting and feeding are allowed and further disease becomes established. If there remains any uncertainty in one's mind, it seems that reasonable people will want to come down on the safe side and continue the complete and statewide prohibition of deer baiting and feeding.

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WISCONSIN DEER HUNTERS ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 255, ROBERTS, WI 54023

To: Members of the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee and the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources

From: Mark Toso, President, Wisconsin Deer Hunters Association

Date: May 14, 2003

Attached are pictures to illustrate my testimony before your committees on the proposed DNR deer baiting and feeding rules, which we support. A description of each picture is below.

#1 - One of the 3 original deer that tested positive for CWD from the 2001 rifle season. Note the polished antlers and the emaciated body. This seems to indicate that CWD was progressing quickly. Clearly this animal was going to die.

#2 - Picture of an illegal bait pile taken during the 2001 gun deer season. This picture is to illustrate that this type of behavior is more common than you think. Picture was taken in Marquette County.

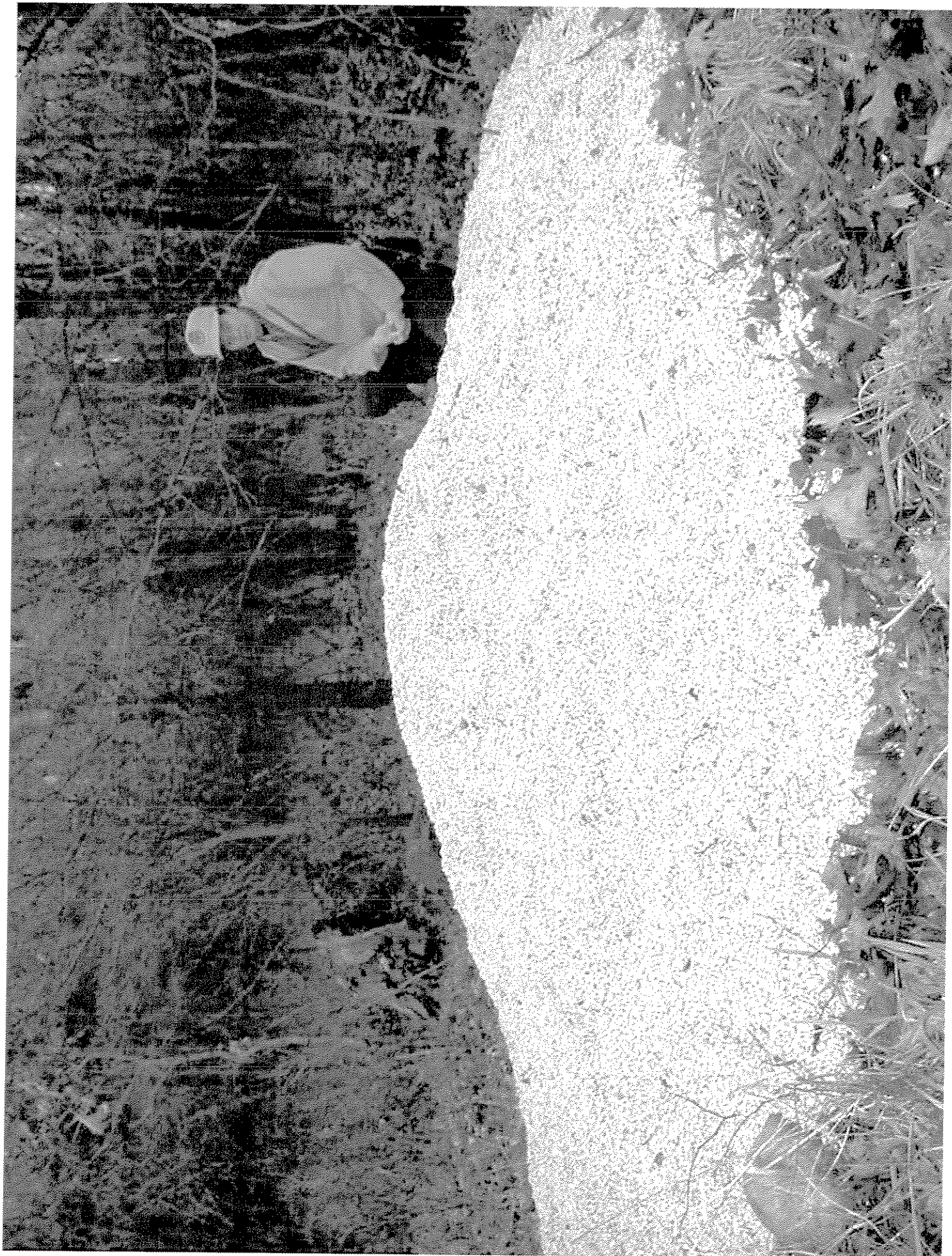
#3 - It would be difficult to say feeding doesn't congregate deer judging by this picture taken in 2001 near Rhinelander. Note the browse line on the trees in the background, illustrating habitat damaged caused by feeding.

#4 - Car killed deer with a condition known as "slipper foot", or founders disease. This condition is caused by a diet high in carbohydrates. This deer was killed in northern Wisconsin where the only logical source of high carbohydrate feed was likely corn from a feeding site.

#5 - A deer shot at a deer feeder in the winter of 2002 in Bayfield County that was thin and missing hair on both sides of the body. Deer was diagnosed by a vet as having an abundance of biting lice. DNR biologists report numerous instances of this condition and that it is always associated with feeding. It is caused by a number of general factors which come into effect at the same time: physiological stress due to fighting, malnutrition, hormonal balance, and parasites.

#6 - Deer was shot near Rhinelander. It has a severe case of what are probably simple warts (papillomas, fibromas, fibrosarcomas). They're fairly common and caused by a virus. They are spread close physical contact especially contact involving fighting or sparring that results in minor wounds in the skin.














**DNR Testimony to Assembly & Senate Committees
On CWD Rules
Presented by Tom Hauge
May 14, 2003**

Good morning! On behalf of Secretary Hassett and the Natural Resources Board, I want to thank the chairs and committee for your expeditious consideration of the rule packages before you today. Wisconsin made good progress in our 1st year of responding to Chronic Wasting Disease. The rules packages you're considering today are critical to continuing that progress.

I intend to keep my comments  short today and I will follow the briefing document that has been handed out.

The goals of these rules are to minimize the negative impacts of CWD on Wisconsin's deer herd by reducing the transmission and spread of the disease. If possible we will attempt to eradicate this disease.

The rules and the environmental impact statement on the rules have gone through an extensive public review process with hearings held at 17 locations throughout Wisconsin.

One year ago there was a lot of speculation on the status of CWD in our state. The good news is that we now have actual data upon which to base our management actions. 207 CWD-positive deer have been detected to date. All of these deer were located in the southwestern counties of Dane, Iowa, Sauk and Richland.

Of the various scenarios that could have been, the concentration of cases in SW Wisconsin is the best we could have hoped for. There is likely a limited window of time a state may have to ~~act~~ eradicate CWD before it spreads to point that other control strategies have to be implemented. We believe we are still in that window.

A key provision of these rules is the establishment of liberal hunting seasons for the CWD-infected area and surrounding deer management units to lower the population of deer. At this point the only tool available for CWD control is to attack CWD transmission from animal to animal by reducing the deer population. A 25% reduction of the deer herd was achieved in 2002 under these rules in an atmosphere of uncertainty.

The other key provision is reducing the risk of CWD or another serious deer disease getting established elsewhere in Wisconsin by banning deer baiting and feeding statewide. I suspect this provision is the reason most folks are at this hearing. It's also why most folks attended the 17 hearings we held on the rules.

The majority of hearing attendees did not favor a statewide ban. *As committee members know judging whether hearing comments reflect statewide sentiments on an issue is always difficult.* However, ~~their sentiments may not reflect what state residents as a whole feel about the ban.~~ The random survey of gun deer hunters conducted by the UW-Madison survey center found statewide support for a baiting ban. On feeding, the support was strong in the south (Hwy 29) and split 50/50 in the north.

DNR has stayed out of the "bait debate" over the last decade. We chose to let each hunter pick his or her best method for them to use in the field. However, the accumulating science on wildlife diseases during this same time period was suggesting we should take some action.

The past year has made it clear to everyone that battling a serious disease in a wild deer herd will be very difficult and

much different than working with livestock. The take home message we should be reminded of is that “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure”.

The scientific foundation of a ban strategy is strong and widely accepted in the professional animal health community.

We included several documents in your advance briefing materials that thoroughly outline the scientific foundation for the ban. I’d like to highlight some key observations.

- CWD is a contagious disease that can be transmitted from one deer to another.**
- Deer can get CWD by eating something contaminated with CWD prions**
- CWD prions are likely in the feces and saliva of CWD-positive deer.**
- Deer can get CWD from contaminated environments.**
- Baiting and Feeding concentrate foraging deer and increases the opportunity for disease transmission.**

For all of the above reasons, my department, and our colleagues in the Department of Agriculture, the UW-Vet

School, and the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association feel compelled to recommend that the ban stay in place.

There is no shield over Wisconsin protecting us from the entry of serious diseases. Our CWD testing did not detect CWD elsewhere in Wisconsin. However, I must remind everyone that 1 year of statewide surveillance tests doesn't guarantee the rest of the state is CWD free. The same process that brought CWD to the Mt. Horeb area could be happening right now in another location in Wisconsin that we might not discover for years.

The statewide surveillance effort you saw this fall is unprecedented in this country and took an extraordinary effort by ~~DNR staff~~ many partners. It also took a significant reallocation of funding from other ~~important wildlife management~~ responsibilities. The point I'm stressing is that early detection of serious diseases in wildlife populations is extremely difficult, and the costs to battle established diseases can be very high. Our neighbor the east, Michigan should serve as the poster child for this.

The are many ways a disease could introduced. Wild deer interacting with captive deer is one example that many folks talk about. The health monitoring regulations for Wisconsin's captive deer and elk farms are just now being established. The industry is working hard to implement these protocols, but it will likely be 3-5 years before a solid health record for those herds is developed. A reality we have to acknowledge is that escapes from captive facilities have and likely will continue to occur.

This past fall our warden staff completed an audit of captive deer facilities. One item that they documented is that escapes do occur and they occur all over the state. Escapes are in fact still occurring. The final page of your briefing handout today lists 6 different escapes in 6 different counties that have occurred since April of this year. Only 1 escape is in what we commonly think of as the CWD part of the state. We all hope the escapees are healthy and will not cause any disease problems. However, they do pose a risk that we can't ignore.

Our department and the NRB understand that the ban is affects people and how they interact with deer. Like the folks gathered here today, we love the outdoors and are avid deer

hunters and wildlife watchers, we know how enjoyable it is to see and observe deer up close. We develop deep emotional bonds with the animals that come to visit.

We also understand there is a very real economic aspect to this discussion. The ban has been a real hardship for ^{some feed dealers} ~~them~~ and we acknowledge the ^{loss} ~~difficulty~~ they have experienced.

Unfortunately, some tough choices confront us now that need to be made to reduce the threat of wildlife diseases. After a lot of thought, the tough conclusion is that the personal enjoyment we get from baiting and feeding deer is outweighed by our larger obligation to the long term health of the herds. The hardship experienced by a few can be replaced by the heartache of many if we don't make the right decisions.

I know a lot of other folks want to speak. Thank you for considering our request for an extension. If you have questions, we'll do our best to respond.

Hi and thank you for this opportunity. My name is Casey Edwards, co-founder and vice-president of Voices of Wisconsin. I am here speaking on my own behalf relaying to you a compilation of thousands of hours of networking thousands of people associated with our organization across our great state.

Ever since the ban was imposed on this state I began questioning what science could justify such a ban, especially since CWD was known to exist out west for nearly 40 years and all over the world it only exists at the very low incidence rate of 1 to 2 %.

I heard the DNR bring the fear into our homes with the quote: "This is a highly contagious, always fatal brain disease." Being obsessed with whitetails my whole life I wondered why I never heard any other state's DNR saying "highly contagious"—only Wisconsin's DNR is saying this. On top of that, our own state vet Clarence Siroki is on tape saying "It's not fair to characterize CWD as a deadly, highly contagious disease, because quite frankly, it isn't. Right from the start, many times in public I have asked the DNR to please table the proof that CWD is contagious, and I'll do it again right now. Would someone please present the documented test, scientist's name, the lab's name, and the results proving CWD is contagious. In fact, the DNR has had several golden opportunities to table this proof—twice in front of the JCRAR, once in front of the NRB and today they could show you the proof. They have not because they can't. While I'm on that, would someone also please show the proof that the game farms are responsible—especially since there are no CWD positives found on any game farms anywhere near the wild deer of the eradication zone. Also, if this was highly contagious and always fatal the deer would be dropping over like flies in the game farms due to the forced close contact, and this is not happening.

Some members of the NRB voted on the safe side of caution, and if some of you are thinking about voting on the safe side of caution, then think about this. As a caution why don't you use your power and force the DNR to research the other theories for the cause of CWD like invitro, spontaneous, genetic, environmental contamination or combinations of these, rather than only the one theory they see fit. The DNR is being allowed to spend millions of our dollars on Stanley Pruisner's 30 year old unproved theory. This narrow minded approach is putting the whitetail's health and more importantly, our health at risk, and someday soon many people siding with this agenda are going to be held accountable. The citizens and voters of this state are getting educated to what the DNR is calling "best science" and we are seeing this as a political agenda.

A few weeks ago, at the April 24th UW-Madison/DNR CWD symposium at least two of the DNR's experts were caught in major contradictions (which some are calling lies) about the research conducted at UW-Madison in the past. At the symposium, Judd Aiken was asked if he or any other professors from UW-Madison had ever brought CWD samples into the state for research. He said they had not. The next question was, "Dr. Aikens, in 1988, when you were inoculating CWD into the brains of ferrets and hamsters with Bartz, Dr. Marsh, and McKenzie in what state were you doing that research (as per his own publication). He then changed his answer and said the experiments were done at UW-Madison. He said he did not know what happened to the carcasses from these experiments.

Being the whitetail lover that I am, I again made some calls of my own and found out that a government official employed by the USDA had some very eye opening facts to share about the tests done at UW-Madison. I will present these as questions so that the press can make some calls of their own to research what I am about to say. Make sure you call UW-Madison, the university that cooperates fully with the DNR. Out of all due respect to this government official I will not say his name out loud, but anyone who wants to follow-up on this information ask me, and I will give you the name.

1. Were any of you aware that along with ferrets, mink, hamsters, and a goat, that mule deer and squirrel monkeys (primates) were inoculated with CWD by these doctors, and did Beth Williams know of these tests?
2. Did any of you know about the mule deer shot in the Mt. Horeb area around 15 years ago, (the time of the testing) and then confiscated by the DNR according to a Mt. Horeb police officer?
3. Has the DNR reported mule deer in the recent past in the Mt. Horeb area?
4. Was there an incinerator used at UW-Madison, or was it broken down since the 1970s, and even if it did work, was it capable of heating at the high enough temperature needed to destroy a prion?
5. When inoculations using CWD is performed, is a bio hazard level #2 federal permit all that is needed, or is a level three permit needed. Did UW-Madison have the correct federal permit at that time?
6. Testing on primates calls for extra record keeping. When calling UW-Madison could you please ask to review these records because I had no luck getting to any of these public records at all. It seems the whole CWD testing library has been cleansed. Call for yourself and see.

The DNR has kept all of this information out of the press, and instead choreographed a political propaganda campaign pointing fingers at feeding, baiting, and game farms. Their contradictions have pointed out their agendas. The citizens of this state are seeing the DNR attempting to gain more power by using CWD as a club to move legislation quickly through the capital. I guarantee this is putting the DNR's credibility at an all time low. It's too bad we can not vote for the DNR positions. We can only vote for the legislators. Many different organizations in Wisconsin are banding together as we speak to find legislators who have the courage and vision in this great hour of need. Thank you for these precious minutes.

If time: Ron Paul's quote. WBHA and Conservation Congress. Elk in Clam Lake DNR's landfill statement.

DR. MELINA - ANIMAL TO ANIMAL
NO LIVE TEST FOR DEER
HOW DO YOU KNOW THAT THE
"SO CALLED CLEAN DEER" HADN'T HAVE
CWD FROM THE START?



OPPOSE
Feeding & baiting
outside of
eradication zone.

NATURAL RESOURCES HEARING ON BAITING & FEEDING
Senator Ron Brown's Written Testimony
May 14, 2003

I'd like to thank the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee and the Assembly Natural Resources Committee for allowing me to submit this written testimony. As Chairman Kedzie and Chairman Johnsrud already know, the issue of allowing baiting and feeding to continue in Wisconsin is a difficult and important decision. I would like to share why I think that baiting and feeding should be allowed to continue outside of the Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Eradication Zone.

As a hunter, I feel very strongly about the value of hunting in the state of Wisconsin. Hunting is a part of our culture and, for many families, an important tradition. Just like the other legislators in the room today, I've received many letters, phone calls, and e-mails from concerned constituents about the negative affects of a permanent ban on baiting and feeding.

For example, one of my constituents from Black River Falls wrote me a letter and said:

"Watching wildlife is enjoyed by many people throughout Wisconsin and is a benefit to the economy...Please vote against the law to prevent the public from feeding deer."

Another constituent from Alma Center emailed to say:

"I would like to ask for your help in dealing with the DNR's recent decision to make permanent the ban on feeding and baiting deer in our state. As an avid outdoorsman, I truly love not just hunting deer but watching them as they come to my home in rural Alma Center."

A hunter from Durand e-mailed on Monday to tell me that:

"I can understand the eradication zone area and steps taken to contain the disease to this area. In the northern areas of the state, businesses are closing and people are losing their jobs because of this ban...The economic future of the state of Wisconsin could be seriously affected by continuing this ban. Being in the agriculture business, selling wildlife and bird food products makes this issue a little more personal because it not only affects what I can feed wildlife or birds on my own property it also affects me at my job...Please do whatever you can to defeat this permanent baiting and feeding ban."

As we debate the issue of CWD and how to keep our deer herds safe, I believe it is important to remember the folks back home who have to live with the decisions we make here in Madison. Hunting is a significant part of many people's lives and the continuation of baiting and feeding is essential to many livelihoods.

My constituents sincerely care about the health and welfare of the deer heard and wildlife population. I am confident that if there was indisputable scientific evidence that feeding and baiting contributed to the spread of disease, my constituents would be the first to stand up and ask for a baiting and feeding ban. That, however, is not the case.

I believe that hunting, baiting & feeding, *and* the health of our deer herd can remain a part of Wisconsin's strong outdoorsman heritage.

I would appreciate your opposing the permanent ban on baiting and feeding outside the eradication zone.

Thank you.



State of Wisconsin
Jim Doyle, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Rod Nilsestuen, Secretary

Policy Statement on Feeding and Baiting Whitetail Deer

Issue: The potential impact of supplemental feeding and baiting of free-ranging whitetail deer on the health status of Wisconsin's whitetail deer herd, farm-raised deer herds and traditional domestic livestock.

Background:

Supplemental Feeding: Supplemental feeding, defined as the addition of grain, feeds, salt or mineral blocks to the natural food base of free-ranging animals, artificially increases herd densities above the natural carrying capacity of the habitat, concentrates animals within a decreased geographical area, and alters natural behavioral responses and movement patterns. Elevated deer populations and the concentration of animals into smaller land areas inherently increases the direct contact of animals with aerosol droplets, infected urine and feces and contaminated foodstuffs. The overall result is a higher risk of exposure and transmission of diseases. Wildlife diseases such as Hemorrhagic Disease, Babesiosis, and Brain Worm may become endemic in defined locations and reduce the health status of the free-ranging population. Altered behavioral responses, such as the loss of natural flight reaction to mechanical feeding devices, allow free-ranging animals to become acclimated to associating and feeding with agricultural livestock, including farm-raised deer, beef cattle and dairy herds. Thus, highly infectious diseases that would be highly detrimental to wildlife as well as to Wisconsin's agricultural livestock industry may become established in the free ranging population and transmitted to agricultural livestock. Examples of such diseases include Leptospirosis, Bovine Viral Diarrhea, Brucellosis, and Bovine Tuberculosis. In addition, the indirect impact of certain infectious diseases on domestic livestock can be substantial. For example, infection of cattle with Hemorrhagic Disease virus of deer may induce an antibody response in cattle that can result in a false positive test for Bluetongue Virus (BTV) with certain serologic tests. Such false positive reactions would create significant problems in exporting cattle from Wisconsin to BTV-negative areas.

Bovine Tuberculosis was first discovered in free-ranging whitetail deer in Michigan in 1994, thus establishing the first known TB reservoir in a wildlife population in the history of the United States. Research, conducted by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Michigan Department of Agriculture has demonstrated that feeding is an effective mechanism of TB transmission via both inhalation of infected air droplets and feed material contaminated through infected saliva and urine. Also, DNA fingerprinting techniques have shown that the TB endemic within the free-ranging whitetail deer herd has infected 26 cattle herds in the upper Lower Peninsula of Michigan. As a result, Michigan has lost its TB free status, resulting in decreased cattle sales, loss of international markets, increased testing costs, and the total depopulation of TB infected domestic livestock herds.

Baiting: Baiting, defined as placing small amounts of feeds or food-type materials for the purpose of attracting game animals for hunting or shooting, does not greatly contribute to the problem of maintaining artificially elevated populations. However, it does increase the risk of disease transmission by aggregating animals over small feed supplies. A Wisconsin study has documented as many as 35 different deer (multiple family groups) visiting a single two-gallon feed site. Enticing multiple animals over small feed piles dramatically increases the probability for aerosol transmission of diseases such as Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis, Parainfluenza, Pasteurellosis, and Bovine Tuberculosis. While only a few deer may eat the entire feed supply, other animals continue to inspect the area, thereby contacting infected saliva, urine and feces allowing for the mechanical transmission of diseases. Consequently, hazard arising through direct and indirect animal contacts over smaller bait piles cannot be ignored in developing a disease control and eradication strategy.

Summary: Elimination of supplemental feeding and baiting of free-ranging whitetail deer may reduce the deer population as the herd responds to the natural carrying capacity of the habitat, reduce the unnatural congregation of animals and decrease direct and indirect animal contacts. This will reduce the risk of establishing an infectious disease reservoir within the free-ranging population of whitetail deer, of transmission of wildlife diseases to agricultural livestock (both farm-raised deer and traditional livestock) and jeopardizing Wisconsin's intrastate, interstate and international agricultural livestock markets.

Therefore, the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection supports the Department of Natural Resources' proposed permanent rule on feeding and baiting of free-ranging whitetail deer.

This policy has been reviewed by the University of Wisconsin School of Veterinary Medicine and College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

Sen. Schultz
185 5/15/03

To: Paul Heinen

From: Tom Hauge

Tom

Landowner Incentives

I'm attaching several copies of a landowner incentive system that we believe has a lot of merit. Alan Crossley has offered the following thoughts on this system.

"The reward system is the only system that doesn't result in an exponential increase in cost (whether we are talking an easement program, a per/deer shot program, or a credit toward future hunting/fishing privileges) when a zone is expanded. It is easy to administer. It can operate statewide if necessary. It focuses attention on the importance of removing positive deer as opposed to healthy deer (although obviously one can't tell a CWD positive deer from a healthy deer - it is an important, yet subtle change in message). It eliminates the fraudulent registration of deer from outside the zone. And most importantly, from my perspective, it is a tool to focus hunter effort in the vicinity of known positives, something that Damien has stressed to me as extremely important."

I'm requesting that you share this idea with the appropriate legislative offices in the next couple of days as they consider landowner incentives as a part of the 03-05 budget. Alan is very willing to meet with folks to discuss this.

If incentives are included in the budget, we would hope the legislation would be flexible enough to utilize this tool if local support exists for it.

Using a Reward System to Remove CWD Positive Deer

Idea: Pay \$1000 per positive deer shot, with \$500 going to the hunter and \$500 going to the landowner.

Background: The focus of an incentive system for removing deer in the EZ has been on the idea of paying perhaps \$50 - \$100 per deer shot. This idea although seemingly a popular one with people in the EZ (based on results of the October "town hall" meetings) and with hunters around the state (based on Jordan Petchenik's survey results) has received a lukewarm response elsewhere for a variety of reasons. It has been described as a bounty, which has several negative connotations. There has been much concern about the opportunity for fraudulently bringing in deer from outside the EZ in order to get a payment. There has been great concern about the cost of a system that paid for every deer shot (e.g. - the 12000 deer shot in the EZ this past year would have cost the state between \$600,000 and \$1,200,000 depending upon the per deer payment offered). And there is a feeling among some hunters that they have the responsibility to shoot deer to fight this disease, so we shouldn't be paying them to do it.

Advantages of Rewarding People for Shooting Positive Deer

- **Subtle but Important Change in Message** - As we keep hearing over and over again, people are unhappy with the term "Eradication". An incentive system that pays for every deer shot reinforces the eradication notion by paying people for killing healthy deer. However, a system that rewards people for shooting positive deer subtly changes the message to one that focuses attention on removing positive deer. That is a potentially important message shift and one that we tried to make this winter when we attempted to focus bait use and DNR shooting on areas where positive deer were found. It is a message shift that I think will resonate with landowners and hunters. It may well turn out that the only way we can stop the disease is to ultimately kill virtually all the deer in the area - but the process of getting there focuses on removing positives.
- **Targets our effort** - One of the things that spurred me to propose this idea was a discussion with Damien Joly at the program review. Damien feels that we need to focus hunting effort in the immediate vicinity of positives as our best approach to stopping the disease - particularly around the outlying "sparks". One of my concerns about doubling the size of the EZ is the dilution of our effort and hunters effort. That dilution of effort is reinforced with a per deer payment which gives the same value to all deer across the landscape. However, effort could be concentrated in the vicinity of positives with a reward system. A tool absolutely critical to delivering this message is a probability map that Damien will be putting together when all test results are completed. That probability map, overlaid on land ownership, will allow us to target land with a high probability of harboring a positive animal. If we can deliver that message to landowners and hunters, along with the message that we will reward them with \$1000 for each positive animal shot, I believe we will have an effective tool that focuses hunter effort within the EZ.
- **Still reduces overall herd size** - I believe a reward payment will still be a significant incentive for hunters to shoot deer, even in the HRZ, because the more deer you shoot, the greater the chance that you will shoot a positive deer. The incentive system would only be effective at increasing hunter effort in the EZ. However the reward system (which I propose be available in the HRZ if not statewide), could have the effect of increasing effort around the state.
- **But It's Not a Lottery** - A lottery offers every participant a chance to receive a payment if their name is randomly selected from the pool of participants. Whitetails Unlimited graciously offered to run a lottery for people who submitted deer heads for testing, paying out \$100/deer head to 100 lucky winners. There is no random selection of winners by the sponsor in a reward system. Participants are rewarded based catching a tagged fish, killing a banded bird, or in this proposal, killing a positive deer.

- **Could improve cooperation in collecting samples in the HRZ** – A reward system could be an incentive for hunters in the HRZ to submit deer heads for sampling. Only deer that were sampled by us and tested positive for CWD would be eligible for the \$1000 payment.
- **Provides an incentive for hunters statewide to report/shoot sick deer** – A \$1000 payment gives hunters statewide an economic incentive to shoot and report sick deer.
- **Cost** – I believe a huge impediment to the incentive idea taking off has been the potential cost. As alluded to earlier, this year's pay-out would have been between \$600,000 and \$1,200,000 if we would have offered \$50 or \$100/deer, respectively. However, under the reward system, at \$1000/deer, we would have paid roughly \$200,000.
- **Easy to Implement?** – I am not confident about this, but I believe there is precedent for the Department offering rewards for banded birds, marked fish, etc. This too would be a reward-based system. We would not be using a contract for services or a bounty system. In theory, there would be no need for indemnification with a reward system. At first blush, it would appear to be relatively easy to implement. And, using this year as an example, we would only need to track the names of landowners and hunters who killed 200 deer, vs. 12000. The administration savings alone would be huge – 200 checks versus 12,000 checks.
- **Could be (SHOULD BE) retroactive** – If we felt a sense of obligation (which I do) to reward those that have cooperated thus far by shooting a positive deer, we have hunter name and landowner name for each positive deer shot over the last year. Secretary Hassett could kick off the program with a retroactive payment to hunters and landowners at a cost of a little less than \$200,000 (only \$500 would be paid out to hunters who shot deer on DNR land or to landowners who had deer shot by agency shooters). Imagine this scene – a media event, perhaps in Mount Horeb, where Secretary Hassett personally hands out checks to hunters and landowners, thanking them for their support this past year. Such an event sends a very clear message that the Department values the cooperation of landowners and hunters, that such cooperation is critical, AND that we are absolutely serious about our intentions to fight this disease in Wisconsin. We are not backing away from this goal and we are putting our money where our mouth is.
- **Would be an incentive for landowners to offer access** – The split in payment between landowner and hunter could serve as an incentive to landowners who live in a high probability area, to allow access to their property to kill deer, whether by agency shooters or hunters.
- **Virtually eliminates the opportunity for fraud** – A consistent criticism of the incentive payment was the huge opportunity for fraud. There was fear that people would be able to shoot deer outside the zone and bring them into the zone in order to receive payment. By paying only for positive deer, we virtually eliminate the opportunity for fraud. The protocol for confirming positives outside of the EZ includes hunter/landowner interviews by LE to confirm location. For each deer shot we know who shot it and on whose land they shot it.

Potential Drawbacks – I am hard pressed to think of many, but here are a couple

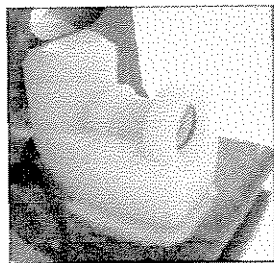
- **Pressure to test more deer than perhaps we need or want** – By making the reward payment available statewide – it may put pressure on us to test more deer. If people aren't able to get their deer tested, then they won't be in the running for identifying a positive deer. This pressure could exist during the season as well as outside the regular season. On the one hand, if someone shoots a targeted deer, we would want to test it anyway, because we do want to know of other positives. Overall I think this would be a minor concern, relative to the advantages of a reward system – but I do think it is something to consider.
- **False reporting of location where a positive deer was shot** – There is the potential for hunters to report killing a deer on their own property or a friend's property, so as to get the entire \$1000 payment. If you believe in the basic goodness and honesty of people I don't think this will happen often, but it is a possibility. From a disease management perspective, the important issue for us is

that a positive animal was removed from the herd. We could also consider advertising a stiff fine for false reporting as a further deterrent.

- **People that never shoot a positive deer don't get paid for their effort** – This is a potential drawback for some that are not reimbursed for their effort. However, others argue that controlling this disease by shooting deer is the responsibility of those that live and hunt in the area. A reward system reinforces the notion that they have that responsibility – it sends the message that they have the responsibility for shooting deer, but we appreciate their effort in removing positives.

That's it. I've bounced this off a couple of people and they think it has great merit. It needs to have wider review and thus my reason for sending it on.

MAY 10 2003



Home of F & D's Dream Rest

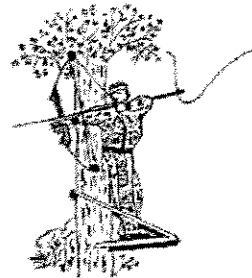
F & D Archery

Complete Pro Shop - Sales - Service & Lanes

Spencers Sewing

Mfg. Gun & Bow Cases

Custom Hunting Clothes-Camouflage Gifts



"Make us
part of
your hunt"



Fred Christen-Owner-----Phone or Fax:

Darlene Spencer-Christen

715-597-2022

N49751 Tracy Valley Rd.

OSSEO, WI 54758

Email: FDARCHRY@CUTTINGEDGE.NET

Web [HTTP://WWW.CUTTINGEDGE.NET/~FDARCHRY](http://WWW.CUTTINGEDGE.NET/~FDARCHRY)

May 16, 2003

Senator Neil Kedzio,

We are writing in regards to deer baiting and feeding. We were at the meeting in Madison, but had to leave at 4:00P.M. We had to leave for prior commitments, so did not get our chance to talk.

We have 2 businesses in NW Wisconsin. I own an archery Pro shop and lanes. We have 40 kids here all winter in leagues and we introduce them to, and teach them archery and hunting. My wife has a custom sewing business, and manufactures products for the archery industry, selling throughout the mid-west, and does some screen-printing. We have three businesses because we can not live on one business alone. We work about 90 hours a week to earn our modest income. We have both been in business for 23 years, with our businesses growing every year till CWD was brought into the highlight.

Dr. Shelby made her case with a lot of "maybe" and "if" and "We don't know that yet". Also stated several times it would take up to 5 years for results to come in.

We are not here to talk about maybe, likely or I think. We have hard, cold, facts about the effects on our businesses. In 2002, my business went down 13%, which amounts to \$17,000. My wife's business was down 26% or \$9000. The total tax you lost last year was \$1385. (This is small compared to the lady farmer who lost \$80,000) Already this year my wife's business is down 50%, because she is providing product for archery dealers of whom approximately 25 have gone out of business since CWD. We lost sales of product, due to less of hunters, caused by the hype brought on by CWD, media and no baiting. We do not sell bait or deer feed. We are very upset by the people saying we are selfish for wanting to stay in business. We worked 23 years to get where we are, only to have the rug pulled out from under us a few years before retiring, by "likely and "maybe" theories.

One of the issues, at the meeting, was the large amounts of bait put in one place for long periods of time. This seems to us like an issue of the DNR not enforcing the 10-gal limit law they already had on the books. If this had been enforced, these large bait piles would not have been allowed to go on. I put 6 cobs of corn out for my wife so the deer, that comes to that field every night, will stop in that particular spot, less than 15 yards away, so she can shoot her light weight bow and be successful. The man who showed the photo of the huge bait pile, why didn't he report that to the DNR? If so was anything done about it? The average hunter does not do these practices. These are a select few causing problems for all.

We have heard rumors that highway 10 may be the dividing line of compromise. This is not acceptable either. We live one mile from highway 10 and 85% of my customers come from, and hunt, south of highway 10. The affected area is so much farther south than that.

If, when your vote (with the lack of facts) to ban baiting, would result in a \$26,000 cut in your pay, (or \$80,000 as for the farmer) would you still vote the same way? We think not!

Thank you for your time to read and consider our facts, please vote to reinstate baiting and feeding throughout the state.

Sincerely,

Fred Christen
Darlene Spencer Christen

MAY 21 2003

May 17, 2003

Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources
Chairperson
Senator Neal Kedzie
P.O. Box 7882
Madison, Wisc. 53707-7882

Dear Senator Neal Kedzie,

RE: Meeting on Wednesday, May 14.

It is good to hear that our legislators are working with the people and trying to balance the CWD issues as well.

Thank-you for bringing the "Permanent Rules" to a public hearing and for considering a compromise.

Please, we urge you to implement "Deer 2000 and Beyond" but also Limit the amount of feed we can use.

Respectfully,

Roy A. Johnson

MAY 21 2003

May 17, 2003

To The Senate and Assembly Committee
On Natural Resources.

Senator Neal Kedzie, Chairperson
Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7882
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7882

Dear Senator Neal Kedzie,

RE: Meeting on Wednesday, May 14.

It is Great to hear that our Legislators
are working with the people and trying
to balance the CWD issues as well.

Thank you for bringing the "Permanent Rules"
to a public hearing and for considering a
compromise. This is a Huge Step for
Sportsmen and Lawabiding citizens.

Please, we urge you to implement "Deer 2000
and Beyond" but also Limit the amount
of feed we can use.

Respectfully Submitted

Joyce R Johnson

11970 Flagg River Rd

Port Wing, Wisconsin

54865

Johnson, Dan (Legislature)

From: Johnson, Dan (Legislature)
Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2003 9:50 AM
To: Smith, Heather
Subject: morning meeting

Environment committee executive session notice went out late Friday. Questions may come in as to what the committee is going to do with the CWD rules. I'd like everyone to be very cautious in their reply to any inquiries, including the media. Right now, the Chairs have discussed some alternatives which may be discussed by the full committee on Wednesday. However, we would like to give members time to review and think about their options before we discuss openly discuss them. Thus, we should refrain from offering specifics about those alternatives until after the executive session is complete.

Summary of Requested Modified Baiting and Feeding Rule

1. Baiting allowed statewide with the exception of any DNR eradication zone (permit required).
2. 2 gallons of bait limit per hunter during any open deer hunting season
3. Feeding allowed north of Highway 29 with the exception of any DNR eradication zone
4. No more than 2 gallons of feed at any given time per primary residence or business open to the public
5. Feed must be within 100 yards of primary residence or business
6. Feed may not be within 100 yards of a posted 45 mile per hour road
7. If eradication zone is created by DNR, prohibitions on feeding take affect 72 hours after publicly noticed

Feeding restrictions apply from September 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004. Statutory language ~~sunset~~ that day. Thus, if anyone has a problem with the feeding provisions being too restrictive, they should know that it's only for 10 months.



State Senator

Neal J. Kedzie

11th Senate District

May 28, 2003

Scott Hassett, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 S. Webster Street, Fifth Floor
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Secretary Hassett,

This letter is to inform you that on May 28, 2003, the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee voted (Ayes, 3; Noes, 2) pursuant to s. 227.19 (4) (b) 2., Stats., to request the Department of Natural Resources to modify Clearinghouse Rule 03-017, relating to the regulation of baiting and feeding to control and manage chronic wasting disease.

Specifically, the Committee recommends the following:

- A. Create an additional exception to the prohibition on baiting wild animals in proposed s. NR 10.07 (2). Pursuant to the additional exception, baiting deer would be permitted during any open season for deer hunting, in the area to which the open deer season applies. The total amount of bait placed at any time may not exceed 2 gallons per hunter. Bait consumed by wild animals may be replenished at any time up to the 2-gallon limit. The exception would not apply in an area established by the Department of Natural Resources as a CWD eradication zone, intensive harvest zone, or herd reduction zone unless the department authorizes, by rule, the use of baiting for deer hunting in one or more of these zones.
- B. Create an additional exception to the prohibition on feeding wild animals in proposed s. NR 19.60 (1). Pursuant to the additional exception, feeding of wild animals would be allowed if the feeding meets the following conditions:
 - Feed may only be placed north of State Highway 29.
 - The authorization to place feed does not apply in areas north of State Highway 29 established by the Department of Natural Resources as a CWD eradication zone after the effective date of CHR 03-017. The department may, by rule, ban feeding in an intensive harvest zone or herd reduction zone north of state highway 29 that is established after the effective date of CHR 03-017. A ban on feeding under this paragraph

does not apply until at least 72 hours have elapsed following notice by the department of the ban in a newspaper likely to give notice in the area.

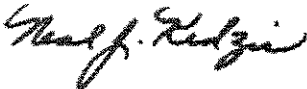
- Feed must be placed by, or on behalf of, an individual within 100 yards from the individual's primary residence or by the owner or employee of a business that is open to the public within 100 yards from a building containing the business.
- Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, feed may not be placed within 100 yards from any highway that is posted with a speed limit of at least 45 miles per hour.
- The total amount of feed placed at any time may not exceed 2 gallons per residence or building. Feed consumed by wild animals may be replenished at any time up to the 2-gallon limit.

C. Prohibit hunting with the aid of bait, the placement or use of bait for hunting wild animals or training dogs, or placement of feed if the bait or feed contains any part of an animal. This provision would not apply to trapping.

Pursuant to this request, the Committee may request additional modifications upon further review if additional issues arise. Please inform me, in writing by May 30, 2003, as to whether or not the Department agrees to consider this request.

Thank you for consideration of this recommendation.

Sincerely,



Neal Kedzie

State Senator

Chair, Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee

11th Senate District

NJK: dj

**Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee
Executive Session
400 SE State Capitol
May 28, 2003**

Agenda

1. Call of the Role

2. Agenda

✓ **Assembly Bill 12** 5-0

Age Relating to: educational requirements for foresters employed by the Department of Natural Resources and persons authorized to designate trees for cutting in state forests.

✓ **Assembly Bill 27** 5-0

Age Relating to: the issuance of wild turkey hunting licenses to qualified resident landowners.

✓ **Assembly Bill 106** 4-1

Age Relating to: bear hunting by certain minors.

✓ **Assembly Joint Resolution 18** 3-2

Age Relating to: supporting the use of sound, scientific, and sustainable forest management harvest techniques in order to preserve and maximize the use and enjoyment of Wisconsin's forests.

ALL ASSEMBLY BILLS:

- **MOTION FOR CONCURRENCE**
- **SECOND**
- **DISCUSSION**
- **ROLE CALL**

✓ **Senate Bill 122** 5-0

Age Relating to: the use of a laser sighting device by a visually handicapped person while hunting.

- **MOTION TO RECOMMEND PASSAGE**
- **SECOND**
- **DISCUSSION**
- **ROLE CALL**

50
Age **Johnson, Ruth G.**

Of Madison, as a member of the Examining Board of Geologists, Hydrologists and Soil Scientists, to serve for the term ending July 1, 2006.

✓ **Stark, Will**

Of De Pere, as a member of the Fox River Navigational System Authority, to serve for the term ending July 1, 2004.

- **MOTION TO RECOMMEND CONFIRMATION**
- **SECOND**
- **DISCUSSION**
- **ROLE CALL**

50
Age **Clearinghouse Rule 02-097**

Relating to the control of hazardous air contaminants.

- **MOTION TO REQUEST UNSPECIFIED MODIFICATIONS**
 - **SECOND**
 - **DISCUSSION**
 - **ROLE CALL**
- Risser
dislikes
self
regulation

50
Age **Clearinghouse Rule 03-016**

Relating to the control and management of chronic wasting disease.

- **MOTION TO REQUEST SPECIFIED MODIFICATIONS**
 - **SECOND**
 - **DISCUSSION**
 - **ROLE CALL**
- 3-2

Age **Clearinghouse Rule 03-017**

Relating to the regulation of baiting and feeding to control and manage chronic wasting disease.

- **MOTION TO REQUEST SPECIFIED MODIFICATIONS**
- **SECOND**
- **DISCUSSION**
- **ROLE CALL**

JUN 25 2003

June 21, 2003

Chairman, Senator Neal Kedzie
P.O. Box 7882
Madison, WI 53707-7882

Greetings:


Please make sure the Senate has another vote on the CWD issue after the NRB action on June 25th.

Thank you for taking the time to reflect on my thoughts. I wrote you earlier and I appreciate this opportunity to again share some of my views on the deer feeding and baiting situation. I'll be brief.

1. The most logical and decisive action to combat CWD would be to eliminate all of the 821 captive cervid facilities in the state and to make future similar establishments illegal. The DNR makes an emphatic point that all of these private deer and elk farms could have received CWD-infected animals and that they represent a risk factor for introducing CWD to other portions of the state.
2. The economic impact of eliminating these captive facilities would be minimal compared to the tremendous long-term economic upheaval and social impact of eliminating baiting and feeding.
3. I do not find the environmental impact statement prepared by the DNR on baiting and feeding convincing. There is not enough evidence that baiting and feeding of deer are responsible for the introduction and spreading of CWD, or that they present a CWD risk factor.
4. The Senate and Assembly Committees on Environmental and Natural Resources offer a reasonable compromise.

I've given this subject a massive amount of thought. As a former college vice-president and dean and one who has been deeply involved in educational environmental matters over the years, I feel that I have approached the subject in a thorough and rational manner. I'd be more than happy to discuss any of my points with you. Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Richard P. Mackey
1122 2nd Avenue West
Ashland, Wisconsin 54806
715-682-5857
mackeyfam@charter.net

Attention Senators, Assemblymen, And Others Whom This Does Concern!

This information is from Casey Edwards, co-founder and vice-president of Voices of Wisconsin. Not too long ago we asked some very important questions at the joint Natural Resource Committee meeting. These questions have been viewed by some legislators and newspapers. We now have even more questions and more information. These questions have been researched enough to know that they need to be answered. The truth has to surface. We need to know, and make public the extent of UW-Madison's, Dr. Marsh's, Judd Aiken's, the DNR's, and the rendering company's roles in the documented testing that took place in this state and the possible start and spread of CWD. There are too many contradictions and red flags that are surfacing. Please take the time to read this material over, and feel free to send it to whom you feel it does concern. I know things sent to your offices are of public record, and this is good, as I mentioned several times to Senator Kedzie, I am good for what I say. Please feel free to contact me at:

Casey Edwards
23665 Kennedy Road
Mason, WI 54856
715-765-4858
edwardsc@cheqnet.net

Thank you from, Casey Edwards at Voices of Wisconsin, Inc.

Casey Edwards
23665 Kennedy Road
Mason, WI 54856
715-765-4858 edwardsc@cheqnet.net

July 1st, 2003

Dear Senator Kedzie,

This letter is from Casey Edwards, co-founder and vice-president of Voices of Wisconsin, Inc.. You should remember me, as I am the one who at your public baiting/feeding ban committee meeting gave representative Bies my presentation/questions, and later sent them to you. One of the questions that I gave you concerned the Maxi-Rack II rendered mineral block. Interestingly, I got a visit from my local game warden asking me if I would share the names of my informants with his superiors, because they would like to investigate the Maxi Rack product. How classical of the DNR. Years ago, they knew all about Maxi Rack, the Blanchardville Co-op, the 1997 ban put on these rendering companies to prevent them from further rendering car hit deer, and the fact that the Chili Supper Club group dumped tons of this pre-purchased rendered meat and bone meal all over their lands after the 1997 ban. Now, the DNR top brass are in need of information? Either the past DNR involved personnel never told their "now-days" top brass, or this information is not available to them, which seems to be happening more and more these days. There is a person setting up a meeting with representative Bies and others to give the specifics about these rendering practices. For example, like Mike Irwin states in his Capital Times report called CWD: The Report From Ground Zero; In the fiscal year 1994-95 alone, these rendering companies got more than 26,000 car hit deer from the state, and used them in mineral blocks. Yes, they fed ruminants back to ruminants—something the late Dr. Marsh highly warned all of us against doing. This is how mad cow disease was spread in England!! Doesn't it seem peculiar that the other questions I raised like: Did UW-Madison have the proper permits and incinerators, etc. just can't be answered? Like I said to you before Senator Kedzie, I will not embarrass you, as I am sure of what I say. That applies to both my past points presented to you and the following: A few weeks ago UW-Madison and the DNR almost simultaneously came out with separate press releases stating there were never live mule deer in this state, in particular at the UW's research centers. Perfect! We have in black and white an analytical report done by Beth Williams telling of Dr. Marsh's successful inoculation of diseased CWD brain material into mule deer. Judd Aiken has also made reference to seeing severed mule deer heads while testing was done at UW-Madison when he met with the CULFARR group not long ago. I will ask you this question: Do you think we know of at least four separate individuals (some of which worked at UW-Madison, and some whom were residents) that SAW live mule deer at the research center at this specified time? So, I posted the questions (on one of the faxes that I sent you) on deerfarmer.com where Judd Aiken has posted, and where Tom Solin posts steady. To be sure Judd Aiken is aware, I e-mailed Judd Aiken these questions. In weeks we cannot get any answers from him. Is there a possibility I am good for what I say? Please pay close attention to my latest questions that I ask him—especially where I ask about the test on mule deer that is impossible to find anywhere!!! To see and learn more go to www.deerfarmer.com, click on discussions, then click on forums, then on the last 7 days.

Like always, Voices of Wisconsin and myself appreciate your diligence. Thank you for your last move with the feeding/baiting ban and now hopefully there will be a vote to object to the NRB. The public has been informed, and is smart enough to know that the DNR overstepped themselves with this ban by not showing the justification. The public will be patient for this to run the political steps, and will not rest until the ban is lifted.

As I said before, show this to whom you think it does concern as I am sure of what I say.

Best Regards,
Casey Edwards

June 24th, 2003

Dear Judd Aiken,

My name is Casey Edwards, co-founder and vice-president of Voices of Wisconsin, Inc.. We are thousands of members strong and growing all because Wisconsin's DNR kicked a sleeping dog when they imposed the baiting/feeding ban on the citizens of this great state. One of the legs that the DNR needs to stand on to justify the negative impact this ban is having on hundreds of thousands of citizens and businesses is the science behind CWD. Many citizens are taking it upon themselves to learn about the science of CWD on their own, and not take the word of the DNR, simply because they don't trust the DNR.

Time and again your name surfaces with the CWD research that was done in this state, and that is the reason for this letter to you. As you may be aware the website www.deerfarmer.com has been debating CWD for quite some time. Tom Solin got our organization's attention by his persistence on that site, and then your name again surfaced. We have been approached by dozens of citizens with their concerns and questions of UW-Madison's research on CWD, and again your name surfaced. Thus we posted some of the simple questions presented to us for you to answer on the deerfarmer website, and the public is awaiting your response. The questions are as follows:

1. Do you know of any live mule deer that were in this state in the last 25 years, especially related to UW-Madison, and the CWD research that was conducted there?
2. You stated that you did not inoculate CWD into any animals in YOUR lab. Do you know of any inoculating of CWD tissue into the brains of live animals (including mule deer) done in the state of Wisconsin in the past 25 years? For example: Did you observe Dr. Marsh or any of his associates (one of which was you) inoculate CWD into live animals (including mule deer)?
3. In our research, our best computer person came across many papers published by Dr. Marsh, and all the other scientists who ran experiments on spongiform encephalopathy (CWD), and it's transmissibility. On a long list of experiments that we could access on this site, all one has to do is type in the name of the experiment, and then the call number, for example: Bartz J.C.; Marsh R.F.; McKenzie D.I.; and Aiken J.M., (hey that's you isn't it?) The Host and Range of Chronic Wasting Disease is Altered On Passage In Ferrets. Call number CWD150. Then the whole documentation is viewable. Question: We are having all kinds of trouble pulling up the following experiment and it's results. It seems to have vanished, yes vanished. Since you have been so involved with CWD, would you be able to find this experiment for all of us to view? MANY want to view it. Here it is:

Williams, E.S.; Young, S., and Marsh, R.F.. Preliminary Evidence of Transmissibility of Chronic Wasting Disease of MULE DEER. Wildlife Disease Association Conference, Madison, Wisconsin, 1982. Call Number CWD0177. Please do remember Mr. Aiken, when all the facts are gathered, there are citizens out there who we know that when subpoenaed to the witness stand, will tell the truth under oath.

Thank you,

Casey Edwards

Marsh, R.; Bessen, R.; Lehmann, S., and Hartsough, G. Epidemiological and experimental studies on a new incident of transmissible mink encephalopathy. *Journal of General Virology*. 1991; 72.
Call Number: CWD0032

Robinson, M.; Hadlow, W.; Knowles, D.; Huff, T.; Lacy, P.; Marsh, R., and Garham, J. Infection of cattle with the agents of TME and scrapie. *Journal of Comparative Pathology*. 1995; 113.
Call Number: CWD0065

Marsh, R. The subacute spongiform encephalopathies. Kimberlin, R. Slow virus diseases of animals and man. Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Company, 1976.
Call Number: CWD0078

Marsh, R. and Hanson, R. On the Origin of transmissible mink encephalopathy. Prusiner, S. and Hadlow, W. Slow transmissible disease of the nervous system Vol. 1; New York: Academic Press; 1979.
Call Number: CWD0108

Marsh, R. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy: a new disease of cattle? *Archives of Virology Supplementum*. 1993; 7. Marsh, R. Animal models of unconventional slow virus infections. *ILAR News*. 1983; 26(4).
Call Number: CWD0158

Bartz JC, Marsh RF, McKenzie DI, and Aiken JM. The host range of chronic wasting disease is altered on passage in ferrets. *Virology-New-York*. 1998; 251(2).
Call Number: CWD0150

★ Williams, B. S.; Young, S., and Marsh, R. F. Preliminary Evidence of Transmissibility of Chronic Wasting Disease of Mule Deer. Wildlife Disease Association Conference, Madison, Wisconsin. 1982.
Call Number: CWD0177

Marsh, R. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy: a new disease of cattle? *Archives of Virology Supplementum*. 1993; 7.
Call Number: CWD0117

THIS DOCUMENTATION
HAS VANISHED!
CAN SOMEONE SURFACE THIS
EXPERIMENT?

PAGE FROM MIKE IRWIN'S CAPITAL TIMES ARTICLE CALLED CWD: REPORT FROM GROUND ZERO.

But until then? He shakes a handful of pepper grains into his palm and tosses them toward the sidewalk just as a breeze comes up. "There are your infectious prions. They're out there. Go find them," he says.

The feed bans

As early as 1991, the U.S. Department of Agriculture created a voluntary ban on feeding rendered sheep byproducts to cattle.

On Aug. 4, 1997, in the wake of Britain's mad cow epidemic, the federal Food and Drug Administration placed a more extensive ban on ruminant-to-ruminant feeding. Ruminants included cattle, sheep, elk, buffalo, goats, antelope and deer, according to the rule.

- But between 1991 and 1997, before the ban and while the deer feeding program was under way in the town of Vermont, Wisconsin deer carcasses and body parts did go to rendering plants. There they were processed into meat meal and bone meal and could legally be fed back to healthy deer.

In the 1994-95 fiscal year alone, just under 26,500 road-killed or seized white-tailed deer were picked up statewide by contractors for disposal at rendering facilities, according to 1995 DNR Bureau of Law Enforcement statistics.

- A Wisconsin Meat Trades Association official, who asked not to be identified, recalled that before 1991, all his slaughterhouse offal and body parts went "down the road together" to rendering plants. After that, he said, unused sheep parts were rejected. But until August 1997, deer, cattle and other mammal body parts continued to be collected together for rendering in the same containers, dumpsters and vats.

- Processing and rendering industries' common practices help explain how the CWD agent could have ultimately entered animal feeds and mineral supplements.

Larry Meicher, a hunter since 1976 who lives on the eastern side of the town of Vermont, outside the cluster, remembers seeing "deer blocks with animal products" ingredients on the label in 1995 at a suburban feed outlet west of Madison. If deer were accidentally fed contaminated feeds or minerals between, say, 1991 and 1997, the CWD disease symptoms clearly would be showing up now.

- Between the mid to late 1980s until Aug. 4, 1997, it was legal and everyday practice in Wisconsin farm co-ops and private feed mills to blend ruminant feeds to include dry, prepared, rendered animal products. These specifically included meat meal, bone meal or both.
- They used rendered materials because they were inexpensive compared, for example, to soybean meal. The rendered meat meal contained an average of 50 percent protein. The rendered bone meal contained 8 percent to 12 percent calcium and 4 percent to 6 percent phosphorus.

For deer muscle and antler growth, the bone meal seemed a good supplement. One of the women in the town of Vermont quality-deer group happened to work at a local co-op during the pre-ban years. "I was one of the promoters," she said. "We recommended 4 percent bypass (rendered) protein. We'd put it in dairy rations," she said, and recalled that pasture minerals had bone meal in their recipes as well.

"But even before we came in 1987, they were feeding mineral supplement out here," her husband said. "It's what farmers did. We all were doing it. People out here were putting together their own formulas. The whole community was doing it."

Casey Edwards
Guest

POSTED ON deerfarmer.com
early - mid JUNE SEVERAL
TIMES - NO RESPONSE.

From Casey Edwards at Voices of Wisconsin: In response to Joel Espe: Yes, we mean exactly that! For many years rendering plants picked up road killed deer (ruminants), rendered them by the tens of thousands, and then fed this meat and bone meal protein back to ruminants. This is EXACTLY what the late Dr. Marsh warned us against! We think we will all be hearing more about the Maxi-Rack blocks. Mike Irwin warns about these same rendering practices by many rendering plants that took place, in his CWD: Report From Ground Zero in the CAPITAL TIMES PAPER. Wisconsin's DNR knew all about these rendering practices. In response to Big Jake: Precisely the same question that has us scratching our heads. By the time the rendering of road kills ban was placed in 1997, was this too late, and did CWD already have a strong hold? In response to Judd Aiken's lack of response: In prior weeks we asked some questions directed toward you Mr. Aiken, and just in case you have not seen them here on this forum we are e-mailing and mailing by postal service you these same questions so that we know you have received them. Please respond, because Senators, Assemblymen, and thousands of concerned citizens are awaiting your reply.

1. Do you know of any live mule deer that were in this state in the last 25 years, especially related to UW-Madison, and the CWD research that was conducted there?
2. You stated that you did not inoculate CWD into any animals in YOUR lab. Do you know of any inoculating of CWD tissue into the brains of live animals (including mule deer) done in the state of Wisconsin in the past 25 years? For example; Did you observe Dr. Marsh or any of his associates (one of which was you) inoculate CWD into live animals (including mule deer)?
3. In our research, our best computer person came across many papers published by Dr. Marsh, and all the other scientists who ran experiments on spongiform encephalopathy (CWD), and it's transmissibility. On a long list of experiments that we could access on this site, all one has to do is type in the name of the experiment, and then the call number, for example; Bartz JC; Marsh RF; McKenzie DI; and Aiken JM, (hey, that's you isn't it?) The host and range of chronic wasting disease is altered on passage in ferrets. Call Number CWD150. Then the whole documentation is viewable. Question: We are having all kinds of trouble pulling up the following experiment and it's results. It seems it has vanished. Yes, vanished. Since you have been so involved with CWD, would you be able to find this experiment for all of us to view? MANY want to view it. Here it is:
Williams, E. S.; Young, S., and Marsh, R.F. Preliminary Evidence of Transmissibility of Chronic Wasting Disease of MULE DEER. Wildlife Disease Association Conference, Madison, Wisconsin. 1982. Call Number: CWD0177
Please do remember Mr. Aiken when all the facts are gathered, there are citizens out there who when subpoenaed to the witness stand, will tell the truth under oath.
Thank you, Casey

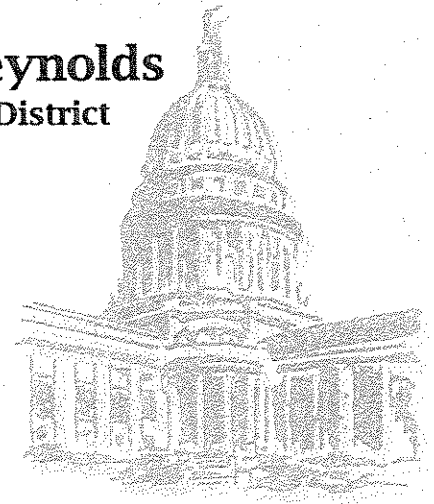
Casey Edwards
Guest

QUOTED
FROM
BETH WILLIAMS
OWN PAPER!

From Casey Edwards as a follow-up to the last postings. A while ago this truth was presented to our organization, and it is one of many to be used in the investigations, but it can be pulled off the web as E.S. William's (alias Beth) and S. Young's 1992 analytical paper on Spongiform Encephalopathies in Cervidae by anyone. Page 555, middle paragraph, under Aetiology, which means the study of the causes of diseases, word for word as follows. "The fact that CWD is caused by inoculations of brain from affected deer into mink (*Mustela vison*), domestic ferrets (*M. putorius furo*), squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*) (Marsh personal communication), mule deer, and a domestic goat, (unpublished data). Incubation periods following intracerebral inoculation were 17 and 21.5 months for the mule deer and approximately 6 years for the domestic goat." It has already been documented where Dr. Marsh did his testing. Voices of Wisconsin's informations are not second hand, rather, documented proof from creditable sources. Thank you

YES - MULE DEER!

State Senator Tom Reynolds
5th Senate District



June 30, 2003

Mr. Gregory Heyrman
13625 Wrayburn Road
Elm Grove, Wisconsin 53122-1244

Dear Mr. Heyrman,

Thank you for your phone call in regard to the actions of the Legislature to suspend the rules regarding the statewide ban on baiting and feeding deer. I appreciate your input on this issue.

I have enclosed information that summarizes the modified baiting and feeding rule passed by Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

Unfortunately, the Natural Resources Board rejected the rule that was modified by the Legislature. The vote on the rule took place June 25, 2003. The standing committees in the Legislature have ten days in which to either object to the rule, ask for new modifications, or do nothing.

I have forwarded your thoughts and concerns as the co-founder of Concerned Hunters of Wisconsin (CHOW) to Senator Neal Kedzie (R-Elkhorn), the Chairman of the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee. Furthermore, I will be sure to keep your thoughts in mind should I have the opportunity to vote on this rule in the Senate.

Again, thank you for calling. Please feel free to contact me with any further questions or concerns you may have.

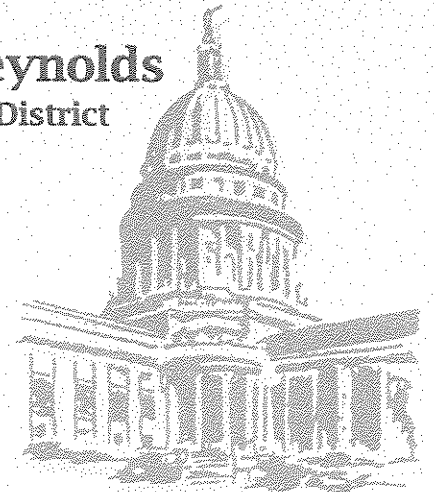
Sincerely,

Tom Reynolds
State Senator
Fifth Senate District

Cc: Senator Neal Kedzie
Enclosures

TGR:nfc
15464

State Senator Tom Reynolds
5th Senate District



June 30, 2003

The Honorable Neal Kedzie, Chair
Senate Committee on the Environment and Natural Resources
Room 313 South, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Senator Kedzie,

I am writing on behalf of a constituent of mine, Mr. Greg Heyrman, in order to forward his concerns on the baiting and feeding rule to you.

Mr. Heyrman supports the actions of your committee and the Assembly Natural Resources Committee to suppress the spread of CWD while meeting the needs of sportsmen, the tourism industry, and nature lovers outside of the eradication zone. He would like you to do what is necessary to make sure the deer herd in Wisconsin is managed to the benefit of the greatest number of our citizens, while checking the spread of chronic wasting disease.

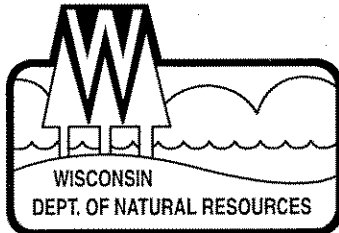
Thank you for taking my constituent's concerns under consideration as they pertain to any actions in your Committee.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tom Reynolds".

Tom Reynolds
State Senator
Fifth Senate District

Cc: Greg Heyrman
TGR:nfc



State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Jim Doyle, Governor
Scott Hassett, Secretary

101 S. Webster St.
Box 7921
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7921
Telephone 608-266-2621
FAX 608-267-3579
TTY 608-267-6897

June 30, 2003

The Honorable Neal Kedzie, Chair
Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources
Room 313 South
State Capitol

The Honorable DuWayne Johnsrud, Chair
Assembly Committee on Natural Resources
Room 323 North
State Capitol

Subject: Clearinghouse Rule No. 03-017
Regulation of baiting and feeding to control and manage
chronic wasting disease

Neal
Gentlemen:

On May 28, 2003, both the Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources and the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources requested the Department of Natural Resources to modify Clearinghouse Rule No. 03-017 relating to baiting and feeding of wild animals. At its June 25, 2003 meeting, the Natural Resources Board adopted the following modification:

NR 10.07(2)(a)1. Except as provided in par. (b) or as authorized by a permit issued under s. NR 12.06(11), no person may hunt with the aid of bait, or place or use bait for the purpose of hunting wild animals or training dogs. Any bait placed or used under the authorization of this section or s. NR 12.06 (11) may not contain parts of any animal.

The Natural Resources Board declined to make any further modifications to the rule. Enclosed is a letter from the Natural Resources Board containing the reasons for the Board's decision. Also enclosed is a copy of Natural Resources Board Order No. WM-09-03 containing the modification.

Under s. 227.19(4)(b)2., Stats., the Department of Natural Resources refers this action to your Committees for an additional 10 working day review. If the Department does not hear from you within 10 working days of the receipt of this letter, the Department will continue processing this rule.

Sincerely,

Scott
Scott Hassett

cc: Tom Hauge – WM/4
Kurt Thiede – WM/4
Tim Andryk – LS/5
Carol Turner – LS/5

Enc.

ERIC A. KOENS
REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

JUL 06 2003

Board Member:
Wisconsin Cattlemen's Assoc.
Indianhead Polled Hereford Assoc.
Northern Wis. Beef Producers Assoc.



Member:
Wisconsin Farm Bureau
American Hereford Assoc.
Minnesota Cattlemen's Assoc.
Wisconsin Polled Hereford Assoc.

Senator Kedzie
State Capital
P.O. Box 7882, Room 313S
Madison, WI 53707-7882

July 4, 2003

Dear Senator Kedzie,

Myself and others in the Wisconsin beef cattle industry support the WDNR's position on a permanent feeding and baiting ban of wild deer throughout Wisconsin. Considering some feeding or baiting of deer in the northern part of the state makes no sense.

Cattlemen in northern Wisconsin are concerned with the likelihood of wild deer transmitting disease to our domestic cattle. According to DATCP statistics, there are several hundred thousand beef cattle being raised throughout northern Wisconsin up to the Michigan border. Beef cattle graze and are raised outdoors throughout the year and come in contact with wild deer on a daily basis. We are concerned with the possibility of infecting cattle with CWD. However, our major concern at this time is the spreading of Brucellosis and Bovine TB. Bovine TB has been confirmed in the wild deer population and cattle in Michigan, where researchers clearly recommend against feeding and baiting of wild deer. Bovine TB is a disease spread primarily by close contact with infected animals, air born exposure from coughing and sneezing, and exacerbated by crowding and stress.

Disease in Wisconsin cattle would have a devastating economic impact to the state cattle industry and many other related industries as Wisconsin ranks 7th in the nation in livestock production. Scientific evidence, bovine TB in Michigan, and common sense are reasons to permanently ban feeding and baiting wild deer throughout Wisconsin.

Sincerely,



Eric Koens, V.P. Northern Wisconsin Beef Producers Association

CC: Tom Hauge, WDNR
Todd Peterson, WDNR
Tom Knauer, DATCP
Terry Quam, WCA
Herb Behnke, NRB

JUL 06 2006

Senator Neal Kedzie
State Capitol, Rm 313 S
P.O. Box 7882
Madison, WI 53707-7882

Re: Baiting and Feeding

Dear Sen. Kedzie,

If the State does everything right, I believe there is a 70:30 chance that CWD can be eradicated. And, the consequences of losing this battle are too ugly to contemplate.

There are few known tools for this: (1) statewide surveillance, (2) culling symptomatic animals, (3) controlling movement of dead animals, (4) total control of captive cervids, (5) herd reduction/depopulation, and (6) **prohibition of baiting and feeding**.

None of these tools is cheap or popular. But, the majority of hunters in Wisconsin and lead scientists across America and Canada support the bait-feed prohibition as outlined in the EIS.

VOW and perhaps others have seemingly won sympathy for a compromise baiting and feeding rule. If you need more information why a **compromise measure would be ineffective** in addressing disease concerns, please contact me knjmccaf@newnorth.net or 715-362-3566.

Failure of legislators to support the bait-feed ban also risks undercutting landowner cooperation for the more harsh tools of herd reduction and depopulation. To the extent legislators blunt tools against CWD, the prospects of success diminish from the 70:30 chance.

As chair, you could be a hero in the battle against CWD and other diseases.

Sincerely,



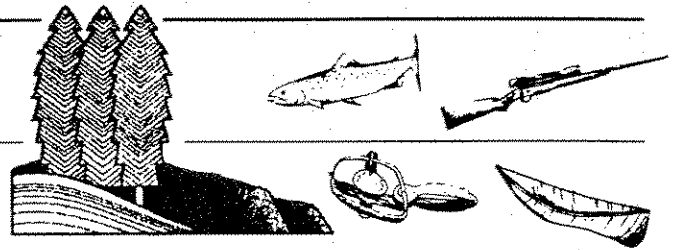
Keith McCaffery
State Deer Biologist (retired)

Assembly Committee on

Natural Resources

State Representative

DuWayne Johnsrud, Chair



July 10, 2003

Ken Stigler
Assembly Chief Clerks Office
Interdepartmental
402 Main

Dear Mr. Stigler:

This letter is to notify you that on July 9, 2003 the Assembly Natural Resources Committee objected to rulemaking proposed by the Department of Natural Resources.

The Committee voted Ayes, 7; Noes, 4 (Johnsrud, Ott, Black, Miller) on the following motion to object to Clearinghouse Rule 03-017 relating to the regulation of baiting and feeding to control and manage chronic wasting disease:

The Assembly Committee on Natural Resources objects to Clearinghouse Rule 03-017, relating to the regulation of baiting and feeding to control and manage chronic wasting disease, pursuant to s. 227.19 (4)(d), stats., on the grounds that the proposed rule is arbitrary and capricious, and imposes an undue hardship.

By way of this letter and as required by 227.19 (4) 5. Stats., I am also notifying the Chair of the appropriate Senate Committee, Senator Neal Kedzie.

As always, feel free to give me a call or talk to my committee clerk if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "DuWayne Johnsrud".

DuWayne Johnsrud
State Representative
96th Assembly District

Copies to:

Senator Neal Kedzie – 313 South, State Capitol
DNR Secretary Scott Hassett – DNR, GEF-2, AD/5
Representative Glen Grothman – 15 North, State Capitol
Senator Joseph Leibham – 409 South, State Capitol

SENATOR,

JUN 11 REC'D

7-7-03

I AM WRITING TO LET YOU KNOW THAT
I BELIEVE THE BAITING BAN SHOULD CONTINUE
FOR 3 YEARS OR PERMANENTLY.

I HAVE BAITED AND NOW LIKE TO SEE
DEER IN THEIR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RATHER
THAN BECOMING UNNATURAL + MOVING FROM
BAIT PILE TO BAIT PILE (MAN MADE)

I BELIEVE THE DNR SHOULD BE GIVEN
TIME TO ERADICATE CWD + BAITING DOES
CONGREGATE DEER TO ONE SPOT. LET'S
WORK FOR A HEALTHY DEER HERD RATHER
THAN PROFITS MADE FROM SELLING BAIT,
(CORN, APPLES, SALT ETC.) + VOTE FOR AT LEAST
THE 3 YEAR BAN ON BAITING OR
PERMANENTLY BAN IT. (STATE WIDE)

THANK YOU

Donald Preissner



Mr. Donald Preissner
536 E Taft Ave.
Appleton, WI 54915

AUG 29 2003

RESOLUTION NO. 116 -03

Supporting the Statewide Prohibition of the Baiting and Feeding of Deer

WHEREAS, whitetail deer are an important wildlife and economic resource to Sauk County and to the State of Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, the discovery of Chronic Wasting Disease within the deer herd in Wisconsin is a serious threat to this important resource; and

WHEREAS, all of Sauk County is located within either the intensive harvest zone or the herd reduction zone established in the State of Wisconsin to combat the spread of Chronic Wasting Disease based on the verification of diseased animals within this area; and

WHEREAS, research has shown that the concentration of deer is very likely a contributing factor in the spread of this disease; and

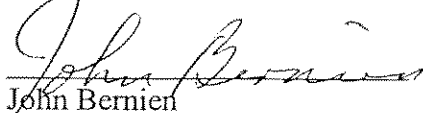
WHEREAS, the practice of baiting and feeding deer causes the concentration of animals at feeding locations and could potentially lead to the further spread of the disease throughout the deer herd in Sauk County and into other parts of Wisconsin.,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Sauk County Board of Supervisors, met in regular session, that the State Legislature be requested to extend the statewide ban on the baiting and feeding of deer and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to members of the Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules, to legislators representing Sauk County and to members of both the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee and the Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

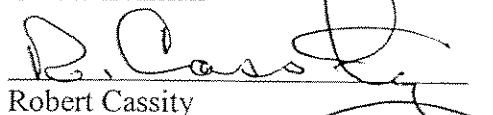
For consideration by the Sauk County Board of Supervisors on August 19, 2003.

**SAUK COUNTY AGRICULTURE, EXTENSION, EDUCATION &
LAND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE**

Lester Wiese


John Bernien

Gerald Lehman


Robert Cassity

Kathy Zowin

Fiscal Note: No direct fiscal impact. *PN*
MIS Impact: No MIS impact.

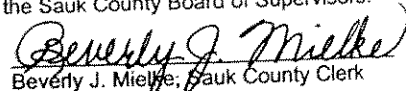
STATE OF WISCONSIN)

)s.s.

COUNTY OF SAUK

I hereby certify that the attached resolution/ordinance is a true & correct copy as passed by the Sauk County Board of Supervisors.

(SEAL)


Beverly J. Mielke, Sauk County Clerk



VOTE: 110-03
DATE: 2003/08/19
TIME: 19:18:05

MOTION: Resolution Supporting the Statewide Prohibition of Feeding & Baiting of Wild Dee

PROPOSED: Bernien
SECONDED: Wenzel

VOTE TOTALS:

YES : 21
ABSENT : 0
NO : 6
TOTAL : 27 31

THE INDIVIDUAL RESULTS WERE AS FOLLOWS
MIC CARD DELEGATE INFORMATION VOTE

1	1	Ms Katherine Zowin	Absent
2	2	Mr Thomas Kriegl	YES
3	3	Mr Tim Meister	YES
4	4	Mr Virgil Hartje	YES
5	5	Mr Gerald Lehman	YES
6	6	Ms Linda Borleske	YES
7	7	Ms Judy Stoeckmann	YES
8	8	Mr Charles Montgomery	YES
9	9	Mr Tom Lee Bychinski	NO
10	10	Mr John Bernien	YES
11	11	Mr Robert C. Cassity	YES
12	12	Mr Marvin P. Giebel	NO
13	13	Mr Larry Volz	NO
14	14	Ms Andrea Lombard	NO
15	15	Mr Al Dippel	YES
16	16	Ms Dorothy Williams	YES
17	17	Mr Lance Burri	NO
18	18	Mr Lowell C.P. Haugen	YES
19	19	Mr John Earl	YES
20	20	Ms Judy Ashford	YES
22	22	Mr Donald Stevens	Absent
23	23	Mr John Schmitz	YES
24	24	Mr Arthur Carlson	YES
25	25	Mr Lester Wiese	Absent
27	27	Mr Scott Kevin Alexander	NO
28	28	Ms Valerie McAuliffe	YES
29	29	Mr William Wenzel	YES
30	30	Ms Rose White	YES
31	31	Mr Henry Netzing	YES
32	21	Mr Halsey Sprecher	YES
CHO	22	Mr Paul Endres	Absent

Kedjee

NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD

AGENDA

For meeting at Madison, Wisconsin
DNR State Natural Resources Building (GEF 2)
101 South Webster Street, Room 774B

September 8, 2003 - 10:00 a.m.
Via Teleconference

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the Natural Resources Board will convene as a Full Board via teleconference at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, September 8, 2003, in Room 774B of the State Natural Resources Building (GEF 2), Madison, for action on Item 1.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that matters concerning natural resource issues or the Department's program responsibilities or operations specified in the Wisconsin Statutes, which are not on the agenda, may be acted upon if the Natural Resources Board determines it is urgent to act. Such matters may be raised as the result of discussions under scheduled agenda items.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Adoption of Emergency Order WM-37-03(E) - revision of Chapters NR 10 and NR 19, Wis. Adm. Code, pertaining to the regulation of deer feeding and baiting in counties considered at highest risk for the spread of chronic wasting disease and bovine tuberculosis.